

MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 357.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1883.

OUR FORTNIGHTLY SUMMARY.

The past fortnight has been a stirring one in the Colony both as regards matters of business and affairs of pleasure and amusement.

Shipping interests have been well looked after, and trade generally has been fairly satisfactory. During the fortnight several of our local companies have held meetings, particulars of which will be found detailed in another column. A very satisfactory report was presented by the General Managers of the Hongkong and China Bank on the 6th instant, and the future prospects held out were certainly most encouraging. The Dock Company's half yearly statement was hardly up to the average; however, good reasons for the falling off in the returns were given, and a more satisfactory report will no doubt be forthcoming when the shareholders next meet. At the meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton on the 17th, the special resolution altering the Articles of Association to enable the directors to subdivide the shares was unanimously confirmed. On the same date the China Sugar Refining Company agreed to increase its capital to the extent of \$200,000 by issuing at par 3000 new shares at \$200 each.

The Legislative Council had a meeting on March 7th. The principal business was the introduction of two bills by the Attorney General, one to empower the Government to retain the opium farm in its own hands, and the other to enable the authorities to restrict the introduction of opium into the colony in less quantities than one chest, in order that a certain amount of supervision be kept over the importation of the drug to prevent the defrauding the revenue by taking opium over to the mainland, boiling it there, and bringing it back in small quantities.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held in the City Hall on the 17th inst. The attendance was a very meagre one, and the proceedings, which are reported elsewhere, were not of surpassing interest.

In the way of amusements the Choral Society gave a creditable rendering of Barnett's cantata "The Ancient Mariner" in the St. Andrew's Hall on the 7th, and Professor Haselmayer, the celebrated illusionist, has been performing to capital houses in the Theatre Royal. The sergeants of "The Buffs" gave a grand ball at the North Barracks on the night of the 16th, which proved a great success. H.E. General Sargent, C.B., Colonel Hobson and many other notabilities were present.

An interesting match of the American national pastime, base ball, was played at the Cricket Ground on the 9th instant, between the U.S. Navy and the H.K.C.C. After a most exciting contest the Club won by 2 runs. A cricket match on St. Patrick's Day between teams representing Ireland and "The World" respectively, resulted in favor of the sons of the Emerald Isle by 76 runs on the first innings. The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Sports were held on the 12th, and produced some splendid racing. The management and general arrangements at this meeting were a credit to all concerned.

We regret to have to chronicle another shipwreck on our coast, resulting in loss of life. It was only the other day we announced the total loss of the U.S.S. *Ahuahit* with a portion of her crew between here and Amoy, and now we have to place on record the wreck of the China Merchants Co.'s steamer *Mili*, and the loss of the chief officer, and seven of the crew. The *Mili* ran aground at the entrance to the Hui River during a heavy gale on February 26th, and according to latest intelligence has completely broken up.

It must be a matter for much regret to the supporters and admirers of the Hon. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON, chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and unofficial member of the Legislative Council, that so much energy and ability should be associated with qualities, the exercise of which prevents the honorable gentleman from doing justice to himself or to the local interests of which we honestly believe he is such a staunch advocate. Mr. Johnson's inconsistencies are as puzzling as his want of tact and discretion is painfully conspicuous. It has for a very considerable time past been our duty to adversely criticize the public acts of this gentleman in his various representative capacities, but more especially in connection with the extraordinary and totally incomprehensible attitude assumed on every possible occasion by the "resident" chief of the princely house, towards Sir John Pore Hennessy. It is needless to recapitulate the history of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's determined opposition to our late Governor, as the whole of the startling incidents connected therewith must still be fresh in the minds of our readers; and we merely allude to what were certainly more than political differences because the latest public utterances of the official member of Council plainly show that the hatchet has not yet been buried, but that the smouldering fires of an apparently deep-seated personal animosity only require the slightest impetus to burst out with renewed violence.

Although we have seen, like the *gossamer* of our local contemporaries, con-

descended to insult the intelligence of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON by bespattering him with slavish flatteries for so-called public services of an extremely doubtful character, we have invariably credited the honorable gentleman with possessing good intentions, and abilities, which, if more judiciously applied, might work wonders in the cause of much needed local reform. Our views on these matters have been greatly strengthened by Mr. Johnson's observations in introducing to the members the annual report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce at the meeting held in the City Hall on the 14th instant. The speech made by the Chairman was, like all Mr. Johnson's public orations, exceedingly clever and practical in many respects, but full of glaring inconsistencies, and especially noteworthy for its tendency to give undue prominence to that bitter feeling of animosity to Governor HENNESSY which has disfigured the speaker's political career in this Colony. Any politician who makes public rights in any sense subservient to personal interests or private animosities can scarcely hope to inspire confidence in his constituents, and if Mr. Johnson has not done this, he has to thank his own impolitic utterances and writings for forming public opinion on the matter. Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY's rule in Hongkong doubtless had many crying defects; but everybody knows—Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON included—that, both before and after his departure from our shores, His Excellency was subjected to misrepresentations and a general course of unscrupulous defamation of a most scandalous description. The true causes which led to an official and unofficial combination against the Governor are an open secret in the Colony; and it is equally well-known that all the nonsense which has been talked and written by vindictive partisans, misguided enthusiasts, and unscrupulous hirelings about what Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON designates "an administration of mischievous incapacity to stay the progress of necessary public works, to postpone measures of sanitation and education, and deprive us of an adequate supply of water during its full term of office" is simply rhetorical flustian, absolutely without foundation or meaning—in fact, something very like what Disraeli would have termed the ravings of an excited rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity. But had it been otherwise, and all of these trumped up charges against Governor HENNESSY been based on truth, Mr. Johnson's covert attack on His Excellency yesterday would still have been impudent and ill-judged. No person should know better than an "experienced" business man like the honorable member that an injudicious advocate frequently works more harm than a violent adversary. As a well-known French author puts it—*On fait souvent tort à la vérité par la manière dont on se sert pour la défendre*. Unlike most public men the administrative defects of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce are in the heart not in the head, and as Bulwer forcibly expressed it, the heart is the most credulous of all fanatics, and its ruling passion the most enduring of all superstitions.

Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON went rather out of his way in addressing the few members of the Chamber of Commerce who thought it worth while to listen to his tedious oratory, to pay a fulsome compliment to "the able men who are now administering the affairs of the Colony, and who are doing their best to make up the lee way of the past five years." Who are "the able men who are now administering the affairs of the Colony"? Is a question that must naturally arise in the mind of any thinking person. We were under the impression, and we feel assured that the Earl of Derby entertains the same idea—that Mr. W. H. MARSH was the man at present administering the Government of Hongkong. Doubtless Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON knows best, but surely if His Excellency the Administrator had abdicated or taken the extraordinary step of pleading guilty to incapacity by calling in the aid of the honorable member's "able men" to assist him in his administration, the press would have received some information on the subject! And we have heard nothing. What then could the usually well-posted unofficial member have meant? It is really true after all that Mr. MARSH is Administrator only in name, and that our modern Machiavelli "the honorable the Surveyor-General" is *ipse facto* Governor of Hongkong. Leaving Mr. MARSH, whose administrative abilities have long since been tested and found wanting; out of the question, Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's "able men" must of necessity be the various heads of departments—the "departmental clerks of the Colonial Office" of whom the honorable member spoke with such lofty scorn. Who are these able gentlemen who have managed for so many years past to hide their transcendent abilities from the public gaze with such unqualified success? Dr. STEWART is Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. RUSSELL is Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. J. M. PRICE is "the honorable the Surveyor-General," but as these gentlemen held the same appointments during the "administration of mischievous incapacity" referred to so unctuously by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, that worthy personage's allusions to the "able men who are now administering the government" become as vague as a booby's dream.

Perhaps it is desired we should understand that the old system of the local government machine being entirely in the hands of the heads of the various departments with the officers administering the government, was "absolutely" as was the case in the *Annus Domini* time, has been revived.

It may be that the thin end of the wedge has already been inserted with the view of re-creating that obnoxious departmental autocracy which, with its scandalous abuses, the reforming hand of Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY shattered in pieces! Time, and the arrival of Sir GEORGE BOWEN will doubtless explain this mystery of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's "able men"; in the meantime we would say to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce—

No flattery, Sir: an honest man can't live by it! It is a little smacking an which leaves Use to exult and soften both within. If thou hast flattery in thy nature, out with it! Or send it to a court, for there 'twill thrive.

The very able report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, presented at the annual meeting of members the other day, deals fairly enough with the various mercantile questions which have been brought under the notice of the committee during the past year. The desirability of having such important local and general interests, as those supposed to be under the especial care of the Chamber of Commerce, represented in London cannot be questioned; a better representative than Mr. JAMES McANDREW of Messrs. MATHEWSON & Co. on the board of the British and Colonial Union could not possibly have been selected. The views of the committee on the treaties with Korea, addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington and to Lord GRANVILLE, are based on sound principles, and will no doubt meet with universal approval in our commercial circles. The action taken in regard to the proposed abolition of the marine sorters on board the English mail steamers must commend itself to the community at large, who will probably share in the committee's regret that the Messageries Maritimes still decline to concede to the Colony the same privileges we enjoy from the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Considering the importance of the opium trade to local interests, the Chamber of Commerce may fairly claim to be heard by Her Majesty's Government in the event of the proposed diplomatic arrangements in any way affecting this port or interfering with its trade. The bankruptcy laws of the Colony are allowed to be in a most disgraceful condition and it is therefore satisfactory to know that what is undoubtedly an important factor in all trading communities has not been lost sight of by the committee. The course adopted by the Chamber with regard to the War Hop Telegraph Co.'s application for permission to lay a cable across the harbour from Hongkong to Chinese Kowloon, and also the remonstrance addressed to the local government last September on the subject of the unequal incidence of the quarantine regulations merit approbation, although it is a subject for regret that the recommendations of the committee produced such indifferent results. The claim made for a modification or rather the total abolition of the present tariff for light dues, a taxation on trade as the report puts it, appears to us to be scarcely justified by actual facts, and will, we imagine, be rejected by the government; however, we will deal with this matter at another time.

We are not quite sure that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce consulted the dignity of the institution they represent when they deemed it imperative to contradict certain statements which were made in the *Pall Mall Budget* of the 28th July, to the effect that the policy of the Administrator had caused several Chinese settlers to leave the Colony and also a withdrawal of Chinese capital, and we are quite certain that the letter written by the Chairman on the subject of Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY's remarks at the Social Science Congress was one of the most impudent and unjustifiable measures ever associated with the history of the Chamber. On both these matters we shall have something to say another time.

Space will not at present permit us to deal with the political pretensions of the Chamber of Commerce as set forth in the report and in the speech of the Chairman, but we hope to be able at an early date to give this important subject due consideration.

The most noteworthy feature in the Report of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the introductory speech of the Chairman to the few members present at the recent meeting, was undoubtedly the action of the committee in extending its labors beyond the legitimate sphere of what is purely a commercial institution, by entering the wide field of politics. The report bristles with matter which has but the remotest connection with our local or in fact with any other commerce. Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON remarked: "In explanation of this innovation—You will observe we have to some extent travelled to use a legal phrase, out of the record of the ordinary business of the Chamber; and we have done so not only because we think it the duty of every Chamber to pay strict attention to all public matters which concern the interests of the trade which that Chamber represents, but because we think that in this Colony there are circumstances which call for special vigilance." It is very probable, nay, it is positively certain, that there are circumstances in connection with the government of this Colony which call for special vigilance; but we have yet to learn on what grounds the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce assumes a right to set itself up as either a dictator or censor of local affairs beyond those associated with commercial matters. Mr. Johnson asserts that the Chamber of Commerce is really the only representative body in the community, and doubtless the honorable gentleman is to some extent correct; although

his manner of claiming this distinction is, to say the least, misleading. The Chamber is undoubtedly a representative body; but who does it represent? Surely Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON did not intend to claim that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce represented in any shape or form the interests and opinions of the community at large! The Chamber of Commerce merely represents a class; whether that class can be fairly described, as was recently done by an influential London newspaper, as a dominant caste, is really a matter of very slight importance, as it cannot be denied that at least ninety-five per cent. of the community have no interest in or sympathy with this admittedly useful organization. We challenge Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON or any of his adherents to refute this statement. There is no object to be gained by either under-rating the services of an institution of the character of the Chamber of Commerce, or under-estimating the local interests represented by its executive and members; but the idea of any semi-private association which at its annual meeting can only muster an attendance of a dozen members, including seven officials, arrogating to itself through its Chairman, the right to speak in the name of the community as a representative body, not merely on affairs commercial but in all other matters appertaining to the Colony, is too preposterous, too much like the renowned "tailors of Tooley Street," to be allowed to pass unchallenged. The Chamber of Commerce, as we have already said, is an excellent institution of its kind; it was established for a certain purpose, namely:

to promote the interests of its members, and we presume of the commercial community generally, so far as these have reference to trade and merchandise; and so long as it confines itself to its legitimate sphere of action we consider it deserving of public support. The most prominent means by which the aims of a society of this character are sought to be achieved are usually:—By representing and urging on the legislature the views of the members on all mercantile affairs; by aiding in the preparation of legislative measures having reference to trade, such, for instance, as the Bankruptcy Ordinances; by collecting statistics bearing upon the staple trade of the colony, &c.; by acting under certain circumstances as a court of arbitration in mercantile questions; and by attaining by combination, advantages in trade which might be beyond the reach of individual enterprise. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has gone far beyond all this, and we consider the Chairman's explanation or defence for interference in outside matters as unsatisfactory as the action of the Chamber, presuming that Mr. Johnson's *caecities sibi* is approved of by the members, has been injudicious and ill-advised.

That the members of the Chamber of Commerce took but a lukewarm interest in the committee's action "out of the record of the ordinary business of the Chamber" was plainly evidenced by the thin attendance at the meeting. With only five members present, outside the officials, to confirm the unprecedented policy of the committee in interfering in matters beyond the scope of the Chamber's *raison d'être*, as set down in a most elaborate and carefully compiled report, we think the executive have little reason to congratulate themselves either on the results of, or the amount of general appreciation displayed in, their arduous labors. It must have been especially galling to the Hon. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON to find that the important public acts of what he claims to be the only representative body in this Colony, endorsed by only five persons out of a numerous constituency. Mr. Johnson's notorious letter to Mr. MAGNIAC, M.P., Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, impugning the veracity of Governor HENNESSY's statements on smuggling in his celebrated Nottingham address, and otherwise vilifying and abusing His Excellency is publicly supported in Hongkong by only five gentlemen, three of whom are foreigners, one an avowed enemy of Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY, and the other a "retainer of the princely house." A greater satire on the honorable gentleman's so-called representative body than these simple facts could not possibly be produced.

When it was brusquely proposed to CHARGE BY ENJOINTURE that the differences between CHAMBER and ANTONY should be settled by the former giving his sister in marriage to CHAMBER's lover, the great Roman is said to have remarked that he "disliked not the match so much as the manner of the wooing." It is exactly the same with ourselves and a great many others in regard to the last report of the Chamber of Commerce. A great deal of what has been done we heartily endorse; but we are quite unable to agree with the manner in which things generally have been managed. Unless we greatly err, the hand of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON is plainly discernible throughout the report; the ideas and opinions expressed therein are *de facto* the ideas and opinions of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON. The influence or power of the honorable gentleman is predominant, and it is only a matter for regret that he has used his opportunities with so little wisdom, forgetting that in all cases, and under all circumstances *publicum bonum privato est prejudicium*. The only blot in the report now under review are the references to Governor HENNESSY's Nottingham speech, and to a ridiculous *sermon* that appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget* of July 28th. In the first case an ample apology for the Chairman's letter to Mr. MAGNIAC ought to have been made; and in the second, since Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON was repeatedly notified of Governor HENNESSY's statements at Nottingham were based on independent official

reports, as Mr. Johnson is perfectly well aware; while the anonymous and contemptible reflection on the policy of Mr. Administrator MARSH in regard to his supposed anti-Chinese proclivities, had no earthly concern with what is exclusively a mercantile association established for purely commercial purposes. Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY, were he as foolish as Caligula or as false as King John, is surely entitled to a Briton's boasted privilege—fair play; and Mr. W. H. MARSH has certainly had sufficient experience in the affairs of government to enable him to dispense with the gratuitous and somewhat patronizing style of advocacy adopted by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

It is with some regret that we find it necessary to criticize unsparringly Mr. JOHNSON's probably well-meant labors in the cause of progress. The honorable member's intentions, we would fain believe, are for the best, and we therefore deplore that the liberal ideas of a gentleman of such high position, possessing so much local power for good or evil, and who, moreover, is gifted with no ordinary abilities, should be so warped by what we are disposed to consider, uncharitable prejudices. But for the unfortunate disputes with the late head of the government it may be safely assumed that the liberal and progressive views of the resident chief of the greatest mercantile house ever known in the Far East would long ere now have made themselves manifest in our public affairs. Without entering again into the notorious differences between Mr. JOHNSON and His Excellency, we venture to think that the time has now arrived when the disagreeable topic may profitably be relegated, with many other similar scandals, into merited obscurity; at least we may justly claim that what were, after all, personal squabbles shall have no further influence in the conduct of our public affairs. If Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON will only use his influence and ability in achieving certain aims for the welfare of Hongkong, shadowed forth in his speech at the City Hall the other day, he will quickly win the confidence and approval of the community, which his predecessor, Mr. W. KESWICK, so fully and deservedly possessed when he left the Colony. It is the mark of a great mind to be firm in matters of real weight and importance, and of a weak mind to be flexible in little things. Mr. JOHNSON's mental calibre will be safely gauged by his future political course.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met on March 7th. There were present—H. E. the Administrator (Mr. W. H. Marsh), Sir George Phillippo (Chief Justice), Dr. F. Stewart (Acting Colonial Secretary), Mr. Jas. Russell (Colonial Treasurer), Mr. J. M. Price (Surveyor General), and Mr. P. Ryrie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Clerk of Councils and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The following minutes of the Finance Committee were then read:—

EXCESS OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 1883.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
FIRE BRIGADE.

Read:—Letter No. 20, of the 15th June last, from the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, recommending among other things, the following staff for No. 4 Steam Engine:—

1 Engine Driver at \$12 per month = \$144

1 Assist. do. at \$8 " = 96

\$240

Read also:—A Minute by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, dated the 19th December, 1882, authorizing the engagement at once of the above staff for the Engine in question, which had then recently been received from Home.

The Committee find that for the efficient working of the Fire Brigade it was absolutely necessary to engage these extra men for this additional Engine, and therefore recommend that the vote be approved.

Read:—The Minute of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, dated the 27th January last, relative to the Staff for the Floating Fire Engine.

Mr. Creagh, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, is present by special invitation, and gives explanations relative to the item of \$288 for the 3 Hosemen applied for in his letter No. 3 of the 22nd January last.

The Committee regret that, by an oversight, His Excellency's Minute was not before them on the 2nd ultimo, when the expenditure in connection with this Engine was under their consideration.

The Committee understand that, since their last meeting, Mr. Creagh has submitted a more elaborate scheme in connection with the reorganization of the Fire Brigade for the consideration of the Executive, and that there is no immediate necessity for the employment of the 3 Hosemen in question.

Under the circumstances the Committee do not feel disposed to recommend this expenditure at present.

EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

FIRE BRIGADE.

Read:—A proposal by the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, as also a subsequent joint Minute by Mr. McEuen, the then Superintendent, and Mr. Leigh, Engineer to the Fire Brigade, relative to the conversion of No. 1 Steam Engine into a Floating Fire Engine at a total cost of \$5,410.

The Committee find that this amount was voted by the Legislative Council on the 6th December last; but owing to the work not being finished at the end of the financial year, the money lapsed into the Treasury.

Under the circumstances they recommend that the amount be re-voted.

TRANSPORT.

Read:—Letter No. 44, of the 9th ultimo, from the Surveyor General, forwarding and recommending an application from the widow of the late Overseer of Works, Mr. Horwood, for a passage home at the public expense.

The Committee find that the deceased was employed in the service of the Government for his special contract in connection with the Fraya Works on the condition of the Government paying the passages out for his wife and children; but that his wife only came out for whom alone the Government was bound to pay expenses as regards passage. The Committee also find that the applicant has been left entirely destitute.

Under the circumstances the Committee recommend that the cost of the applicant's passage home, amounting to \$240, be voted.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Read:—Letter No. 20, from the Captain Superintendent of Police, dated the 29th January last, recommending a petition from the widow of Police Constable No. 444, Li Ahn, for a compassionate allowance.

The Committee find that the deceased died at the expiration of 164 years' service in the Police Force just as he contemplated retiring on pension.

The Committee also find that the deceased was paid for the last 3 years preceding his death at the rate of \$90 per annum, by which he would have been entitled to an annual pension of \$33.60.

The Committee therefore recommend that the sum of \$33.60, being one year's pension, be voted to the widow.

Read:—A letter from Mr. D. R. Caldwell, dated the 6th August, 1882, and the various Minutes thereon, together with the previous correspondence and Minutes relative to his claim for damages sustained by him by the pulling down of the wall of a house by order of the Surveyor General's Department, which fell upon a house belonging to his late father's estate at Tai-ping-shan, after the fire of the 16th January, 1881.

Read also:—A Petition from Mr. Au Wing, dated the 25th February, 1881, together with the various Minutes thereon, relative to his claim for damages sustained by him in consequence of the pulling down of the wall above referred to.

The Committee find that on the 1st June, 1881, Governor HENNESSY had authorized the payment of \$200 to Mr. Caldwell, and \$150 to Mr. Au Wing respectively; but that owing to their declining to abandon all legal claims in the matter, the money was not at the time disbursed.

The Committee also find that, subsequently, in August last, Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Au Wing agreed to the compromise, and, as the amounts had already been approved of by the Executive Council and authorized by Governor HENNESSY, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government directed their payment.

Under the circumstances the Committee, by a majority, recommended that the sums be voted.

In connection with this matter, Mr. Johnson wishes it recorded that, as the money has already been paid on the authority of the Executive, and as the question is one that might be used hereafter as an inconvenient precedent, he does not feel called upon to express any opinion on the vote.

Dr. Stewart—I move that these payments be authorized with the exception of the last two.

Sir George Phillippo—Why do you except the last two?

Dr. Stewart—My reason for excepting them is because Mr. Johnson has authorized the payments with reference to them at the meeting of the committee. I now merely ask the Council to authorize the payments mentioned excepting the last two.

Mr. O'Malley—I appear to me they have already been voted.

The Administrator—Not by the Council; only by the Executive.

Mr. Russell—The money has been paid, I believe.

Dr. Stewart—Yes.

Mr. Price—I was present at the meeting, and do not think that Mr. Johnson objected to the amounts being paid.

Dr. Stewart—Mr. Johnson said he would like to have an opportunity of saying something about them in Council.

Mr. Price—Yes, but he might have no intention of opposing the votes.

The Administrator—There is no hurry for them.

THE VEHICLES AND PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

ORDINANCE.

Mr. O'Malley—I beg leave to introduce a bill entitled the "Vehicles and Public Traffic Ordinance, 1883." This subject was introduced at the Council some time ago, and withdrawn; since then some suggestions have been received from Captain Deane, which after consideration have been embodied in this bill. The object is to revise certain powers for licensing jinkies, and also to lay down certain rules of the road for the better control of our street traffic.

Dr. Stewart seconded, and Mr. Russell suggested that a meeting for the second reading of the bill should be held shortly, as the license had to be issued on April 1st, and a number of printed forms had to be got ready before that time.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL.

Mr. O'Malley—I beg to ask leave to postpone the second reading of the Medical Registration Bill until the next meeting of the Council.

The second reading was accordingly postponed.

THE OPIUM ORDINANCES.

Mr. O'Malley—I ask leave to introduce a bill entitled the "Excise Ordinances (Opium) 1883 to 1879 Amendment Ordinance, 1883." The Council are aware that the arrangements for letting the opium farm, which have been made of the same character since 1858, have recently been departed from, and that under a new plan, the Government is about to retain the power of granting licenses in its own hands, instead of letting it to the farmer. The power of doing this is provided for in section 3 of Ordinance 2 of 1858, which contemplates the contingency which has now arisen of the Government retaining in their own hands the power of issuing licenses to boil and prepare opium. It has been determined to amend the Ordinance of 1858, in order that the Government, in its position as opium farmer, should be able to exercise the same control, and protect its interests in the same way as the opium farmer has hitherto done. There is also one section at the end of the Ordinance dealing with the licenses for smoking divans.

From and after the passing of this Ordinance no person shall be permitted to open smoking divans, or to use any premises for the purpose of smoking opium, without a license under a penalty on summary conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate of five hundred dollars or a term of imprisonment, with or without hard labour not exceeding six months; and all smoking divans shall be divided into classes.

The 1st class shall consist of those where boiled or prepared opium is smoked, and the 2nd class shall consist of those where opium is smoked in the form of a cigarette or in the form of a pipe.

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to form one or more classes of smoking divans, and to make such regulations as may seem to the Governor in Council expedient, and the license or licenses shall be empowered to grant licenses to use such divans, and to make such regulations as may seem to the Governor in Council expedient, and the license or licenses shall be empowered to grant licenses to use such divans, and to make such regulations as may seem to the Governor in Council expedient.

I may state that this provision is necessary to enable the Government to exercise a kind of police supervision over these smoking divans, both where opium is smoked and prepared for sale.

Mr. Russell—I beg to second the motion, and perhaps I may be permitted to tell the Council something of the statistics in connection with the section just read. I have had a return made of all the opium divans of the two classes in the colony, at Shanghai, at Yunnan, and at Amoy, in the whole of the colony, and the dependencies, and it appears that at present there are 98 divans for smoking opium, and 100 for preparing opium.

Out of the 98 smoking divans, 40 are in Shanghai, 30 in Yunnan, and 28 in Amoy. Out of the 100 for preparing opium, 40 are in Shanghai, 30 in Yunnan, and 30 in Amoy.

According to the statistics, the number of smoking divans in the colony is 98, and the number of opium divans in the colony is 100.

The total number of smoking divans in the colony is 98, and the total number of opium divans in the colony is 100.

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terest was displayed as to the result of the rubber, although it was generally conceded that the World was but indifferently represented. Travers and Rice were the first pair of batsmen, Van Buren and Shepherd leading off the attack. Travers opened his shoulders to the first ball sent down by the underhand trundler, scoring a brace, and despatched the second delivery for three, his colleague making a single off the last ball of the over. Shepherd's third ball Travers drove for three, and served the first ball of Van Buren's second over in similar fashion. With twelve runs from two overs the underhands were rather too expensive, and Tomkins superseded the base-ball "crack." Still runs came freely and the telegraph board showed 29 when the new bowler rattled down the left hander's stumps, and with the addition of only four runs both Travers and Hodder were sent back by the same hand. Travers' 20 was composed of five sixes, a two and a single. Hynes and G. S. Coxon made good stands, the younger player especially batting in capital form. Hynes was bowled by D'Aeth with the score at 52, McMunn taking the vacant wicket, but he failed to stay and his successor, Wolsley, was only credited with three runs when Shepherd succeeded in getting one past his bat. Holiday was hard during his short stay, Coxon meanwhile knocking the bowling with perfect impartiality all over the field. Hedley's old fashioned lobs were tried as a last resource after the fast bowlers had got considerably demoralised, and the change proved a most effective one, as Holiday was smothered by "the old stumpers" first over, and both Lloyd and Coxon also fell victims to the slow—clean bowled. The innings closed for the very respectable total, considering the state of the ground, of 135 runs, which included 8 extras. Coxon's 48 was made up of nine threes, five twos and singles—one of the best innings this promising batsman has yet played in Hongkong. Hedley's bowling average showed up well with 3 wickets for 14 runs, Tomkins accounting for the same number of victims at an outlay of 17 runs. D'Aeth had two for 31 and Shepherd one for 53.

D'Aeth and Hedley commenced business for "The World," Rice and Travers opening the bowling. Cautious play was the order of the day at first, and it soon became apparent that both trundlers were dead "on the spot." In Rice's second over D'Aeth sent the third ball to the boundary for three, Hedley immediately afterwards driving Travers for a quartette. With the score at 23 Hedley sent one from Rice into the hands of McMunn at mid off, having put 13 together in his usual slashing style. With the addition of another run, Hynes, who had taken the ball from Travers, drove Stuart on to his wicket, and Rice immediately afterwards bowled Grove, both the last named players having failed to score. Shepherd was the next to come and go, as after D'Aeth had punished Hynes' third over to the tune of 14 runs—two fours and a six—he fell a victim to a combination of Rice and Travers, and retired without troubling the scorers. Four for 53. When Hunter-Blair joined D'Aeth, Travers resumed bowling at his old end with such effect that the innings was finished in double quick time. With three consecutive balls Hunter-Blair, Farquhar and Tomkins were disposed of, the score then standing at 52 for 8 wickets. Gordon was unluckily run out, and Rice accounted for D'Aeth and Van Buren in consecutive overs, the innings closing for 50 runs. Rice took 5 wickets for 16 runs, Travers 3 for 22, and Hynes one for 15.

Being in a minority of 76, a follow-on was necessary when a much better display of batting was exhibited. At run for the World had in their second essay totalled 85 for the loss of 7 wickets, Hedley 29, Gordon 22, and D'Aeth 12 heading the list. Hynes was most successful with the ball accounting for five wickets at an outlay of 16 runs, thus rivaling Rice's fine performance in the first innings. The match thus ended in favor of the Irish by 76 runs on the first innings.

We append full scores—

IRLAND.		TENTIN.	
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9	Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Tomkins	9

BASE BALL.

U. S. NAVY v. HONGKONG C. C.

The postponed match at the American national pastime between teams from the U.S.S. *Richmond* and *Albatross* and the Hongkong Cricket Club respectively, was played on the Cricket Ground on the 9th instant in the presence of a large number of spectators. The Club mustered a very strong team, and although a few of them were comparative novices at base ball, their capital condition and recent cricket practice rendered them a formidable lot to tackle. The Americans were of course better acquainted with the intricacies of the game, and taken all round considerably the better players, but their lack of condition pegged them back a few holes, and fairly placed them on equal terms with their inexperienced opponents. At the commencement the Club played up in good style, obtaining a slight advantage, which was materially increased as the game proceeded notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of their opponents. The ubiquitous Hynes handled "the broadsword" like a Boston player of the first water, and displayed a turn of speed between the bases which should give him a great chance in the Veteran's Race at the Athletic Sports this afternoon, unless they weight him too heavily. Hodder also showed effective hitting powers, and was well backed up by his colleagues. Nearing the finish the game became most exciting, the Americans playing up grandly at last, and eventually losing by only 2 runs. The match was contested throughout in a most spirited fashion, and appeared to be watched with great interest by the spectators. Considering the closeness of the finish, and the general success of the first base ball match of the season, we trust the power that be will manage to arrange a return game to take place on an early date. We must not omit to note that the capital band of the U.S. flag ship *Richmond* was present during the afternoon, and played as judiciously arranged pro-

H.K. C. C.				U. S. NAVY.			
	R. O.				R. O.		
Hynes.....S.	4	2		Carroll.....C.	1	4	
Hodder.....S.	3	2		Hunt.....P.	3	3	
Mills.....S.	2	2		Feld.....C.	2	2	
Rice.....C.	F.	2	4	Weeks.....P.	0	2	
Travers.....I.	B.	2	2	Ballantine.....S.	2	2	
Coxon.....L.	2	3		Williamson.....S.	2	2	
Hedley.....S.	1	2		George.....S.	2	2	
Van Buren.....P.	1	3		Pickler.....I.	B.	4	
Foss.....R.	F.	1	3	Crawford.....P.	B.	1	
	18	27			16	21	

18 27	16 27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
H.K. C. C.—6 5 1 3 0 2 0 1=18	
U. S. NAVY—0 3 1 2 0 0 3 6=16	

A TRIP TO NORTH BORNEO.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

We left Hongkong in the good ship *Fokien*, Captain Abbott, on February 17th and after a very pleasant passage arrived off Sandakan on Thursday the 22nd. There was nothing eventful transpired during the voyage, but we had a fine time on board the ship, Captain Abbott being one of the jolliest skippers I ever sailed with, and this is not damming with faint praise as my experiences on the salt sea have been of a somewhat varied character, and extend over a greater number of years than I care to count. However, the most interesting part of my special mission for the leading Hongkong journal commenced when the *Fokien* steamed round the beautiful island of Balhalla, and brought us in full view of the prosperous town of Elopura. The splendid scenery on all sides immediately attracted my attention, forming as it did such a marked contrast to Hongkong viewed from the Green Island entrance to the harbour. Approaching the town the *Fokien* fired her mail gun, and in a very short time we were safely moored alongside the wharf, a short distance from another steamer, which I was informed was the *Royalist*. A crowd of well dressed Chinese had assembled to welcome their friends and countrymen from the Flower Land, and we had plenty European visitors on board as soon as the steamer was made fast. Nearly the whole of the leading residents of Elopura had turned out to meet Sir Walter Medhurst, who came down from Hongkong with us, and amongst others I had pointed out to me H. E. Governor Treacher, Mr. A. Dent, (whom I had met years ago) Mr. Hillier, Private Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Pryor, the Resident, Mr. Collins, Commissioner of Lands, Mr. Cowie, owner of the steamer *Royalist*, Messrs. De Lissa and Harrison, planters, and many others.

As soon as the passengers were landed, I started on an exploring expedition ashore. Bungalows and houses of various descriptions are rapidly springing up on every side, the Chinese element of course predominating in the business portions of the town, where the shops kept by the Celestials are already doing a prosperous trade. A well known sign-board at King, Tailor from Hongkong, attracted my attention, and the smiling "pau" of Mr. A. Sing himself quickly gave in sight, to give me the courteous greeting due to an old friend, for A. Sing and I have been on good terms since the last Chinese war, and unless his generally excellent memory is at fault there is still a little bit outstanding to cement our friendship; however, that is quite a personal matter. My tailor friend is a very sensible fellow with some very practical notions about him, and he speaks in terms of unmeasured praise about the prospects of his native town. After a tour round the shops, where I met numbers of shop-keepers and traders from Hongkong, all of whom were quite satisfied with their positions, I took a general survey of the settlement.

Roads are being cut in all directions, and works of various kinds are in full swing as far as the eye can reach on every side. The place presents a busy and bustling appearance, betokening energetic management, which speaks well for its future prosperity. A new wooden wharf has been almost completed under the superintendence of another old acquaintance, Mr. J. Sampson, late of the Hongkong Surveyor General's Department and well known as a "crack" oarsman at Victoria Regatta for several years past. This wharf, a very substantial erection apparently, will be doubtless found of great general utility. Another wharf, 150 feet in length, has been designed to run along in front of the busiest portion of the town, and will be taken in hand without delay. A new market place will also shortly be built.

I paid flying visits to most of the Government establishments in Elopura such as the Court House, Gaol, Treasury, Resident's Office, &c. Government House is a newly constructed edifice, situated on a small hill which commands a splendid view of the entire bay. A little way from the Governor's residence is the Rest House, a general store and hotel combined, and I believe, conducted under government auspices and supervision. On leaving the "Rest" I made tracks for the *Fokien* wharf, passing through the Chinese quarters *en route* where I met several other Hongkong acquaintances who had emigrated from Frigate Streams to the new *El Dorado* at various times during the past nine months. They all expressed themselves highly pleased with the new country, and so far as I could see, appeared to be doing well.

A good deal of commercial competition already exists, with the result that the value of land has greatly increased of late. Nearly the whole of the lots with water frontage have already been disposed of. Owing to the surveys not having been completed, the sales of town lots have been temporarily suspended. The population of Elopura and vicinity now exceeds 5,000 Chinese and Sulus, and is rapidly on the increase. The health of the town is beyond question, in proof of which it may be stated that only three deaths from natural causes occurred throughout the last six months—a lower percentage compared with the population than any town in the world could show. The situation of the town is admirable for all sanitary purposes, and as there is fresh water in abundance, I feel sure that Elopura will retain its present good name as one of the healthiest spots in the East.

Amongst other industries I noticed a steam saw mill in full swing. A local steamship company, to be called the North Borneo Steamship Company, has also, I understand, been formed, by Mr. A. Dent, Mr. De Lissa, Mr. Cowie, and other capitalists. This company is intended for local trade in Borneo, and as far as I could gather from inquiries at persons likely to be well informed, promises to be a great success. The next morning I walked out to the Beatrice Estate, which is under the management of Mr. Wickham. This gentleman has lately imported a head of cattle for the estate, and now supplies the inhabitants of Elopura daily with fresh beef. Formerly they were dependent on supplies from Singapore. I must not omit to state that fish of different kinds and of excellent quality is always procurable in abundance. Returning from my visit to Mr. Wickham, I walked over the small hill on which the Gaol is situated, and following a newly cut pathway came to a very pretty place, here, for lack of a better name, is known as Gunpowder Magazine. Valley, owing to a couple of small powder magazines having been erected in the valley. Elopura in this quarter is granted to squatters for ten and

fifteen years' leases. I then returned to the *Fokien* highly pleased with my enjoyable ramble, and did ample justice to Captain Abbott's excellent cuisine. After my morning meal I again walked my way on shore bent on collecting all the news possible, as our stay was only to be a short one, and as I wished to earn the handsome retaining fee, which is always forthcoming for valuable special correspondence. It is rather a pity I had so little time of my disposal, as I particularly desired to give you a graphic account of what was going on in the interior, from personal observation. However, that was out of the question, so I had to fall back on "interviewing" reliable authorities. I was credibly informed that nearly two hundred thousand acres of land have already been taken up in various districts, and surveying is still going on as fast as possible. On the Sapugaya River, Messrs. De Lissa and Harrison have brought their selections under operation. The former has offered free grants of land under very favorable conditions to immigrants, which no doubt will be largely taken advantage of. On the same river, Mr. Harrison, a well known Delhi planter, who represents the Chinese Land Farming Co. lately formed at Shanghai, has taken up ten thousand acres for tobacco planting. These lots, and also the forty thousand acres selected by Mr. Major's company, will be practically taken in hand without loss of time. On the east coast, in Darvel Bay in the Sulu district, which is said to be the finest part of Borneo, Mr. Harrison has taken up on behalf of his company, seven thousand acres for tobacco planting. Mr. De Lissa, who is an Australian sugar planter of vast experience, and Mr. Harrison both speak very highly of the suitability of the soil of North Borneo for sugar, tobacco, tapioca, coffee, &c. In the opinion of these practical men North Borneo has a great future before it, and in that opinion, after all I have seen and heard, I entirely concur. Messrs. Wilson and Smith, who are now in Delhi, have also taken up large tracts of land for tobacco planting. Near to the road will be cut between Silene and the Sapugaya River, 15 miles from Elopura, which must prove a great convenience to planters holding estates in both districts.

The whole of the government officials, from the Governor downwards, appear to take great interest in their work, and certainly their positions are no sinecures. The great security to life and property is a prominent feature in the administration of this new country. Native policemen are to be met with at all points, and I could not help noticing that the convicts who are employed on public works wear no chains, and a whole gang was only looked after by a single officer in Elopura. Dr. Walker, the police magistrate, holds a court daily, Mr. de Lissa, who is credited with being learned in the law, occasionally figuring as advocate. I must not omit to chronicle that the first public execution under the new laws took place on the 12th ult. The culprit who suffered the extreme penalty was a native of Manila who had murdered a Malay. His Excellency the Governor officiated as judge at the trial, three Europeans, four Chinese and five Sulus forming a jury. The prisoner was unanimously found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on February 12th, on which date the sentence was duly carried out, one of the prisoners from the gaol acting as executioner.

Having seen all I could see and obtained all the information available, I returned to the steamer, and we left Sandakan Harbour at 4 p.m. on the 24th, bound for Kudat, with Sir Walter Medhurst, Mr. Dent, Mr. Hillier, Mr. Bamfield and Mr. Richards on board. Just prior to our leaving, H.E. the Governor and all the officers came on board to bid us good-bye, and gave us three cheers as we got under way, to which we heartily responded. We arrived at Kudat the following day at noon, where the weather was glorious. Our short stay prevented me from getting much information concerning this new port, which only sprang into life fourteen months ago. From what I saw, however, it gives promise of turning out a fine place. Houses are springing up fast in all directions, and there is a beautiful esplanade facing the harbour. Barracks for the police, a splendid terrace row of brick houses, face the sea, and in the back ground Government House and an imposing fort are prominent features. There is also a capital wooden wharf where steamers can go alongside.

We left Kudat on our homeward journey at 5 p.m. and safely arrived in Hongkong on the 4th inst. after a comfortable passage.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, 12th March, 1883.

The late libel prosecution, the Colonial Secretary *versus* the Editor of the *Correio*, is still the reigning topic of conversation in our various circles. As a matter of course, opinions on the subject vary considerably. Most people, however, seem to think that it would have been better and fairer for all concerned had the worthy functionary, who complained of being libelled, taken civil action against the *Correio* instead of instituting criminal or summary proceedings which deprived the accused of the right to prove the truth of his assertions. Captain Sir James, the Colonial Secretary, is a certain privileged class that class who, chief claim to such privilege is in this colony at least, a striking resemblance to a certain useful domestic animal which is exceedingly fond of that select vegetable, the thistle.

A great deal may be gleaned from last week's papers concerning our *cause célèbre*, which may now be considered at an end, the victim having already expiated his alleged crime by suffering six days' confinement in our model prison. A question has been discussed here in connection with Mr. Silva's imprisonment, as to whether last Sunday's issue of the *Correio* could be legally published whilst the editor of the paper was still in prison. It would appear that our Portuguese law differs considerably from the English law of libel on this point. The Editor of the *Correio* is said to have forfeited his civil rights whilst imprisoned for libel, but I really cannot see what that could have to do with stopping the publication of the paper, especially as Mr. Silva was a certain privileged class that class who, chief claim to such privilege is in this colony at least, a striking resemblance to a certain useful domestic animal which is exceedingly fond of that select vegetable, the thistle.

In my next letter I will give you fuller details of our general gossip. News of interest, as you know, is almost entirely out of the question so far as Macao is concerned. It has been reported here, on whose authority I know not, that H.E. the Governor of Macao has been ordered to leave the colony, and that Mr. Wickham is to succeed him. It is also reported that the Colonial Secretary, Dr. Cortes Real, has been recalled. Complaints as to the state of our harbor are as usual as ever. It is to be hoped that Captain

Rosa will do something sensible towards removing this grievance, and obstruction to the mercantile prosperity of the port. Some people are asking about the dredger which was said to have been ordered in Hongkong many months ago. "Is this dredger a myth, or is there really something of the kind in course of construction? Unless something is done, and that quickly, the Hongkong and Canton steamers will soon find it impossible to make their way into the inner harbour."

[We believe that the dredger for Macao Harbour, which has been constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company at San-shui, will be completed and fit for service within the next three weeks.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

FOOCHOW.

On Friday last it was reported, at the "Anchorage" that a junk, laden with salt, lay water-logged and abandoned, out at the "White Dogs." One of the Chinese gun-boats went out immediately to her assistance, and towed the vessel into Pagoda Harbour on Sunday morning.

On Saturday morning last a mafio, belonging to the Ewo Stable, whilst exercising a griffin, was thrown, and sustained a bad fracture of the thigh. Dr. Rennies was quickly on the spot, and attended to the unfortunate sufferer who, we understand, is progressing favourably under medical treatment.

An accident resulting in the loss of seven lives, occurred on the river, opposite the Ice House on Saturday afternoon last, the 3rd instant. About three o'clock in the afternoon the steam launch *Tai Wan* ran into a Chinese passenger boat which was completing its passage from Pagoda Anchorage. The latter sank almost directly after the collision.

We learn from Pagoda that the schooner *Spartan* went out recently with a view to commencing diving operations upon the steamship *Odin*. Receiving news, however, of the loss of the *Ashuelot*, the *Spartan* proceeded to the wreck of the latter vessel. We understand that when the *Ashuelot* was wrecked she had about \$30,000 on board, which was intended for disbursement as wages to her own, and two other U.S. naval vessels' crews.

In a recent article, we expatiated upon the subject of tonnage dues being required upon the ordinary cargo boats plying between Fuchow and Pagoda Anchorage. We are now pleased to find that a distinction has been drawn, by the Peking authorities, between cargo boats and lighters, which absolves owners of the former from such taxation. The term "cargo boat" is now defined as a vessel used in conveying merchandise between Treaty ports, and not lighters used for the purpose of loading or unloading ships within the port itself. This is undoubtedly the proper construction to be put upon the Treaty, the framers of which evidently never intended it to extend to the above named class of boats.

The port of Owan Tao has ever held the relative position to Fuchow as a kind of Billingsgate, and accordingly shunned by foreigners, who naturally presume that the occupation of the natives condemns it as a place to be avoided. By a recent visit we have been undeceived regarding this maligned locality which, in comparison with Pagoda Anchorage, is a little paradise. The main street, although similar in narrowness to our own, is better laid out, can boast of more substantial buildings, and superior shops; whilst for cleanliness, it contrasts very favourably with either the City of Fuchow, or the port of Pagoda. Scenery alone should be sufficient inducement for foreigners *en route* to the favourite resort, Sharp Peak, to call in *en passant*, and such a visit would be well repaid.

SHANGHAI.

His Excellency Li, Governor of the Cheh-kiang Province, arrived at Tientsin by the *Haesen* last night, the 12th inst.

When the *Haesen* arrived at Tientsin the guns of the Viceroy's army were fired in honour of her being the first vessel to open the trade this year. All the foreigners turned out as did many of the natives to welcome her, while the cracker firing was deafening.

It is rumoured that the lately imported Police Sergeants are dissatisfied with their present condition in the Municipal Force. They have more to do here than in Hongkong, and although they get more pay here, their expenses are heavier. Besides this, the officers joined under the impression that they would be legally entitled to a gratuity, and now that the Council are endeavouring to do away with it, they are still further dissatisfied. For a pension would take years to be due in five years, and would be a nice little sum for a man to start a small business at home with.—*Courier*.

The grass course was opened this morning, March 13th, for the first time this season. A number of griffins were being exercised, and doing quarters; the course was very fast to judge by the times clocked. The attendance was rather numerous and somewhat airy, since the residents in the Settlement were generally aroused from their dreams by the thunder of salutes to the Viceroy, who started to go to Pao-shan just before dawn.

Tao Kung Pao, the Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang, sent a message to the Council that they must be sent before noon yesterday if they wanted to see him. The Council enquired about return visits and were informed that Tao had no time to do more than send his cards in return, so we presume none of the Council went to the Arsenal to visit the Viceroy. This morning, His Excellency passed down the river on his way to Pao-shan just before dawn, and gave everybody a chance of early rising, owing to the noise of the guns firing salutes in his honour.

The steamship *Pauline*, Captain Patterson, arrived here on Sunday from Tientsin. She had been frozen in on the Peiho from the 24th December to the 5th March. When leaving Tientsin on the former date, a north-west gale was blowing which had the effect of decreasing the depth of water in the river, and the *Pauline* stuck on the mud. The *El Dorado* had left an hour or two before her, but had more water and got further down the river, but both vessels were frozen in. However, with great difficulty and much labour in cutting the ice, the *El Dorado* got free. The *Pauline* was doomed to winter in the Peiho. The greatest thickness of ice alongside the ship during winter was 26 inches. A large quantity of snow fell, the heaviest fall in one day being 3 inches. At the beginning of this month, when the ice broke up, she went back to Tientsin and took in some cargo and a large amount of treasure, and then started on her voyage to Shanghai. They had to cut through about two miles of ice before reaching Taku bar. The *Haesen*, the first of the upping steamers had also to cut through about two miles of ice, and when the *Pauline* and *Haesen* passed, the *Pauline* had the benefit of the *Haesen's* clearing, while the *Haesen* had the benefit of the *Pauline's* clearing. The *Pauline* is a popular commander of the *Pauline*, received a hearty welcome from his numerous friends on his return to Shanghai.—*Mercury*.

NINGPO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March, 3rd.
The funeral of the late Mr. Forrester Colt took place yesterday afternoon at the Mortuary Chapel of the Protestant Cemetery, and was largely attended notwithstanding the torments of rain which fell at the time. The chief mourners were deceased's brother, who had come all the way from America to nurse him, and arrived but ten days since; Mr. Edwin Stevens, U.S. Consul; deceased's own "boy," who had been brought up from his childhood by deceased; his intense grief was touching to witness. Mr. Colt, who was 40 years of age, was an American citizen; he came to Ningpo as far back as 1859 and has passed a most active commercial life here.

The Tai Chow Rebel King has been retired from active pugilism. His brother wages war for him now, but Kwang King-man still directs. *Requisit in pace* if possible seems to be the Chinese Imperial motto—for it is fully 18 months since they had their last "brush" with this gentleman.—*Mercury*.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February 28th.

After having been without a steamer from Shanghai for three weeks, the *Chintung* came in at last on the 26th inst. bringing four home mails; she is leaving again for Shanghai to-night. The *S. S. Ingo* arrived from Kanat on the 24th inst.; she will leave for Shanghai at the end of this week.

Captain Lang with his fleet of alphabetical gunboats is still at Port Arthur; the fleet is expected here to-morrow to coal, and then leave for Taku, where Li Hung-chang will inspect the gunboats before his going on two months' leave to bury his mother.

The gunboats *Wei-yuen*, *Yang-wei*, and *Chennan* arrived from Port Arthur on the 6th, 15th, and 20th respectively, and left again on the 17th, 20th, and 26th.

The *Tan-yuen* arrived from Corea on the 15th; the *Tan-yuen* left for Corea on the 17th inst., and came back again to-day.

The weather has been fair and mild for the last few weeks, with moderate northerly winds prevailing.

Vessels in harbour—Chinese gunboats *Tan-yuen*, *Chennan*, *Tan-yuen*. German schooner *Friedrich*, cleared for Amoy. British barque *Ceres*, loading for Swatow; schooner *Magenta* for Amoy, barques *Hilda*, not chartered, and *Rachel* from Taiwan bound to Tientsin. The German barque *Peter* will be sold at public auction next week.

Regarding local matters, I have to mention the election of a Provisional Road Committee; their scheme to raise the necessary funds for the maintenance of roads and lamps by monthly taxes, however, does not seem to meet the approval of the public.—*Mercury*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 10th, 1883.

The steamer *Pachit* arrived from Nagasaki on Monday night, reporting two steamers passing her off Eddy Island at 8 p.m. on the 5th instant; undoubtedly they were both racing to Tientsin.

The steamer *Sin Nanning* arrived from Shanghai on the 6th inst. at 11 a.m., being detained outside by dense fog for several hours. Both steamers left for Tientsin on the 6th.

Admiral Ting and Captain Laag left with a fleet of 10 gunboats for Tientsin on the 7th inst. The bulk of the German brig *Fater* has been sold at public auction, on the 5th to Mr. Fuller for \$1350; she will be broken up; the rigging etc. realized \$100.

The *Pauline*, the first steamer from Tientsin, arrived yesterday, reporting the river still pretty full of ice; the *S. S. Haesen* won the race, beating the *Wuchang* by 30 minutes.

Li Hung-chang will go on leave to bury his mother in April.

Mr. von Mollendorff, with two Korean Ministers and suite, passed here yesterday in the steamer *El Dorado*, *en route* to Tientsin. The Korean ports will probably not be opened before June.

Vessels in Harbour—Steamers *Tientsin* and *Changchow* loading for Swatow. German barque *Hilda* and British barque *Charley* loading for Amoy. German ship *Ida* loading for Swatow. German barques *Saturn* and *Ida* seeking.—*Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 3rd.

The ice, from the Chinese city to Tientsin, is now in a block, but there is a block there. On the 1st instant, His Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Customs Tao-tai and Mr. Ng Choy paid return New Year visits. To those who called personally he returned their visits personally, but to those who sent cards he merely sent his card.

On the 2nd ult., the Korean Ambassador arrived via Shang Hai Kwan; and had an audience with His Excellency Li Hung-chang on the 2nd, and had an audience with the Customs Tao-tai on the following day. He informed them that the King of Korea had sent one of his uncles by the name of Li to plead for the release of his father, also the King sent numerous things for his father's comfort. On the 28th ult. Prince Li arrived and on the 1st inst. he had an interview with His Excellency Li. The Prince left on the 2nd for Pao-ting-foo, and the Ambassador left the same day for Peking to hand the letters from the King of Korea to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China. The Prince was accompanied by Mr. Dillon, who is the Ambassador on the 2nd ult. he having failed to come to any arrangement with the Tao-tai.

The manager of the Kaiping Mines, and the agent of the manager of the Powder Works here, left a few days ago for Peking to consider with the seventh Prince the scheme of working the Tai Tan Coal Mine and the making of the railroad to Peking, and a branch line to the New Arsenal, so that the coal should be conveyed by rail. Instead of by canal, which would be very expensive. The owners of canals are to be allowed to lease the railway and mining Company. The capital required for the railroad is estimated at 11,500,000 taels. It is said that the sanction of His Imperial Highness has been obtained.

The U.S. war vessel *Albatross*

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 357.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXTRACT FROM
"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL,"
26TH AUGUST, 1882.

AN Exhibit at the Exhibition of "Means and Appliances for the protection of Human Life" which appeared to have the merit of novelty as well as efficiency, was that consisting of LIFE SAVING GARMENTS. Most Dresses of this kind are of a cumbersome and unsightly description, such Garments in fact as no one would from choice carry about with him. But here we saw GREAT COATS, LADIES' JACKETS, &c., cut in the latest Fashion too, so skillfully Furnished in the Linings with little Cylinders of Cork, that their presence was quite undetected until pointed out.

People in the Habit of Yachting or who are engaged in an occupation which brings them into daily chance of falling into the water would do well to make further enquiries relative to this useful adaptation of the life-belt principle.

The Manufacturers are Messrs. WENTWORTH & Co., of 12, Museum Street, London, W.C.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
who have a large assortment of these LIFE
SAVING GARMENTS FOR SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SIPPING.
Agents.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33;
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEI YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
88 and 89, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 10 per cent for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATORIO DE BERGAMO and last
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certificated
Professor of Music of the REGGIO CON-
SERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in
Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in
Music, Piano, Harmony and Singing.
Signor PENATI is open for engagements as
Pianist at Private Dancing Parties.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—No. 8, PEEL STREET.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [169]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. FRIEDRICH
HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our
Firm from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [201]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr.
HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and
Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL in
Our Firm has Ceased and it is Closed in Hong-
kong from This Date, Mr. DALRYMPLE being
authorised to Sign "In Liquidation in
Hongkong."
BIRLEY & Co.
1st March, 1883.

MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and
Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON
are This Day admitted PARTNERS
in Our Firms at Canton and Foochow.
BIRLEY & Co.
1st March, 1883.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE
acts as Correspondent of Messrs. BIRLEY
& Co. here, and has commenced Business under
the style of
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [169]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

THE UPPER FLOOR of No. 8, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for DWELLING
or OFFICES.—Rent \$55.
Also,
OFFICE ON QUEEN'S ROAD.
Apply to
J. G. SMITH & Co.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [217]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)
in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas
and Water laid on; and immediate possession
can be had.
For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

THE HONGKONG
NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK.

CONTAINING
CANTON TIDE TABLES,
PEAK and INTERNATIONAL CODE
SIGNALS.

LIST OF LIGHTS, BUOYS and DEACONS ON THE
COAST OF CHINA, ETC., ETC.
FOR
1883.

FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

CALENDAR.
TIDE TABLES.

CONTENTS.
EXPLANATION OF SIGNALS.
PREFACE.

HIGH WATER TIME TABLE AT PORTS
ON THE COAST OF CHINA.

TIDAL CONSTANTS.

NOTE ON THE TIDE TABLE.

PEAK SIGNALS.

INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS.

PENDANTS and INTERNATIONAL
PENDANTS.

MAIL and HOUSE FLAGS.

TIDE TABLES.

LIST OF THE CHINESE LIGHT-HOUSES,
LIGHT VESSELS, BUOYS, and
BEACONS.

WAGES TABLE IN DOLLARS OR TAELS.

HONGKONG FIRE SIGNALS.

FRENCH METRICAL SYSTEM OF
MEASURES.

DISTANCE TABLES FROM HONGKONG
TO SHANGHAI.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO JAPAN.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO LIVERPOOL
VIA JAPAN.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI
VIA COAST PORTS.

DISTANCES HONGKONG TO THE
PRINCIPAL PORTS TRADING WITH
THE COLONY.

ECLIPSES 1883.

LONGITUDE IN TIME OF VARIOUS
PROMINENT POINTS.

DIFFERENCE OF TIME BETWEEN
HONGKONG and VARIOUS PORTS.

CORRECTION FOR LONGITUDE OF
MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.

CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES
LEGALIZED IN HONGKONG.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES OF TEA,
SILK, COAL, OIL, COTTON, WOOD, &c.

ROUTES BETWEEN HONGKONG and
AUSTRALIA.

TRANSIT MARKS and BEARINGS.
HINTS FOR THE TYPHOON SEASON.

OBSERVATIONS ON LOCAL TIDES.
DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR INTO
SECTIONS.

CALL FLAGS and SIGNALS.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [169]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Seebohm's Siberia in Asia.
Ledger's The Sun and its Planets.
Prof. Seeley's Natural Religion.
Froude's Short Studies, 4th vol.
Wilson's Chapters on Evolution.
Crane's Art and Taste.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf.
Famous Racing Men.
Mongredien's Wealth Creation.
Williams' Science in Short Chapters.
Turner's Studies in Russian Literature.
Hudson's Scamper through America.

History of the year 1882.
English Political History by Acland and
Ransome.
Bergin's Engineers' Guide.
Colyer's Pumps and Pumping Machinery.
Half Hours with the Stars.
Tuckerman's English Prose and Fiction.
Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.
Macleod's Lectures on Banking.
Gilbert's Banking.
New Music!
New Fancy Goods!

JUVENILE BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CABINETS ONLY.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS
WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15C PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25C.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15C do do 25C.
POINPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20C do do 65C.
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20C do do 30C.
CHECKED MOHAIRES Do.....@ 20C do do 45C.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50C do do 75C.
FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 55C do do 50C.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do do \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do do \$2.82.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883. [659]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including
those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging
Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of
exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together
with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100, in Handsome
Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [628]

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
and
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and
CLOCKMAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE and RED
BURGUINDIES
AT MODERATE PRICES.

A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality.

BON BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES,
FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every
French Mail, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS.

BRACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.

W. S. MALLOY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [459]

Intimations.

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT and GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of
CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at
Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663]

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, and
BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, and DESPATCH
ON
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [64]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR
VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00.

This HOTEL is centrally situated, and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places. [475]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.

7, BRACONFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall).

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the
late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY.

is now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters, with
promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY
I.S. G.U. AIR AN T.E.E.D.
Consumers are invited to try these carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to the Factory.
7, BRACONFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [223]

Intimations.

TENDERS for CLEANING, PAINTING,
and DOCKING of the Spanish Frigate
"ARAGON," will be received at this Office, on
THURSDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst., at NOON.
Other Works if wanted, to be also effected by
Agreement.
Information may be applied for, on board of
the Vessel.

A. MENCARINI,
Spanish Consulate.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1883. [219]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH
ORDINARY MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will
be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong,
on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1883, at THREE
O'CLOCK, for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts to 31st December, 1882.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED
from the 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,

D. MCLAURIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [204]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are
requested to send in a Statement of Business
Contributed during the half year ended
December 31st, 1882, on or before March 31st,
on which date the accounts will be Closed.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [188]

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement (No.
464) Signed "Mrs. H. E. FALCONER,"
in the "Daily Press" of the 5th instant, we are
instructed by Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER,
of the FIRM of Messrs. GEO. B. FALCONER
& Co., to state that Mrs. H. E. FALCONER has
NOT PURCHASED the INTEREST of the
Widow of the late MATTHEW FALCONER in
the said FIRM, and that Mrs. H. E. FALCONER
has NO INTEREST whatever in the FIRM of
GEO. B. FALCONER & Co., Watchmakers and
Jewellers, Hongkong.

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

6th March, 1883. [181]

WANTED.

A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK-
KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT;
by a young man who has had ten years experience
in China and Japan. Speaks French, English,
German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Sal-
ary required. First-class references.

Apply to,
B. C. A.,
care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1883. [139]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CLOTH.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL and ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO and PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, and
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC and OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"COPTIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama
and Honolulu, on TUESDAY, the 27th
instant, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received at the
Company's Office until Five P.M. the day pre-
vious to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within
one year an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made; from Return Fare. Re-embarking after
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fares. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland,
Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo,
should be sent to the Company's Office ad-
dressed to the Collector of Customs, San Fran-
cisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 204, Queen's Road Central.

Post Office.

FRANKLIN PARKER W. ROBERT J. FRANK RUTLEY
No. 2, Franklin Hill in the City of London, England
March 24, 1964